

MUT

I saw thee *mutable*
Of fancy, fear'd lest one day thou would'st leave me. *Milt.*
MUTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *mutable*.] Changeableness; uncertainty; instability.
MUTATION. *n. f.* [mutation, French; *mutatio*, Lat.] Change; alteration.

His honour
Was nothing but *mutability*, ay, and that
From one bad thing to worse. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit
matter for this present argument. *Bacon's Essays.*

To make plants grow out of the sun or open air is a great
mutation in nature, and may induce a change in the feed. *Bacon.*

MUTE. *adj.* [muet, French; *mutus*, Latin.]
1. Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice.

Why did he reason in his soul implant,
And speech, th' effect of reason? To the *mute*
My speech is lost; my reason to the brute. *Dryden.*
Mute solemn sorrow, free from female noise,
Such as the majesty of grief detroys. *Dryden.*

2. Having nothing to say.
Say she be *mute*, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakespeare.*

All fat *mute*,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton.*

All the heav'nly choir stood *mute*,
And silence was in heav'n. *Milt. Paradise Lost, l. iii.*

The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,
Mute to my questions, in my praises loud,
Echo'd the word. *Prior.*

MUTE. *n. f.*
1. One that has no power of speech.

Either our history shall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,
Like Turkish *mute*, shall have a tongueless mouth. *Shakef.*

Your *mute* I'll be;
Of heav'n's tongue, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakef.*

He that never hears a word spoken, no wonder if he remain
speechless; as one *mute* do, who from an infant should be
bred up amongst *mute*, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

Let the figures, to which art cannot give a voice, imitate
the *muties* in their actions. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. A letter which without a vowel can make no found.
Grammarians note the easy pronunciation of a *mute* before
a liquid, which doth not therefore necessarily make the preceding
vowel long. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To **MUTE.** *v. n.* [mutir, French.] To dung as birds.
Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *mutated* warm dung into
mine eyes. *Tob. ii. 10.*

I could not fright the crows,
Or the least bird from *muting* on my head. *Ben. Johnson.*

The bird not able to digest the fruit, from her inconverted
muting ariseth this plant. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

MUTELY. *adv.* [from *mute*.] Silently; not vocally.
Driving dumb silence from the portal door,
Where he had *mutely* sat two hours before. *Milton.*

To **MUTILATE.** *v. a.* [mutiler, Fr. *mutile*, Latin.] To de-
prive of some essential part.

Such fearing to concede a monstrosity, or *mutilate* the integrity
of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen
ribs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Sylburgius justly complains that the place is *mutilated*. *Still.*
Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity there is none whose
fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

Aristotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of
their having been *mutilated* and consumed with moisture. *Baker.*

MUTILATION. *n. f.* [mutilation, Fr. *mutilatio*, from *mutilo*, Lat.]
Deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.

The subject had been oppressed by fines, imprisonments,
mutilations, pillories, and banishments. *Clarendon.*

Mutilations are not transmitted from father to son, the blind
begetting such as can see: cripples, *mutilate* in their own
persons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

MUTINE. *n. f.* [mutin, French.] A mutineer; a mover of in-
surrection. Not in use.

In my heart there was a kind of fighting,
That would not let me sleep; methought I lay
Worfe than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

Like the *mutines* of Jerusalem,
Be friends a while. *Shakespeare's King John.*

MUTINEER. *n. f.* [from *mutin*, French.] A mover of sedition;
an opposer of lawful authority.

The war of the duke of Urbino, head of the Spanish *mutineers*,
was unjust. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Set wide the *mutineers* garden-gate;
For there our *mutineers* appoint to meet. *Dryden.*

They have cashiered several of their followers as *mutineers*,
who have contradicted them in political conversations. *Addison.*

MUTINOUS. *adj.* [mutin, French.] Seditious; busy in
insurrection; turbulent.

It tauntingly replied
To th' discontented members, th' *mutinous* parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

The laws of England should be administered, and the *mutinous*
severely suppressed. *Hayward.*

Lend me your guards, that if persuasion fail,
Force may against the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller.*

My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;
Their wants are now grown *mutinous* and loud. *Dryden.*

MUTINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiously; turbu-
lently.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern
a people in nature *mutinously* proud, and always before used to
hard governments. *Sidney.*

Men imprudently often, seditiously and *mutinously* some-
times, employ their zeal for persons. *Spratt's Sermons.*

MUTINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiousness; tur-
bulence.

To **MUTINER.** *v. n.* [mutiner, French.] To rise against author-
ity; to make insurrection; to move sedition.

The spirit of my father begins to *mutiny* against this ser-
vitude. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

The people *mutiny*, the fort is mine,
And all the soldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*

When Caesar's army *mutinied*, and grew troublesome, no
argument could appease them. *South's Sermons.*

MUTINY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Insurrection; sedition.
The king fled to a strong castle, where he was gathering
forces to suppress this *mutiny*. *Sidney.*

I th' war,
Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they shew'd
Most valour, spoke not for them. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

In most strange postures
We've seen him set himself. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

—There is a *mutiny* in's mind. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

Lest than if this frame
Of heav'n were falling, and these elements
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn
The steadfast earth. *Milton's Parad. Lost, l. ii.*

Soldiers grow pernicious to their master who becomes their
servant, and is in danger of their *mutinies*, as much as any
government of seditions. *Temple.*

To **MUTTER.** *v. n.* [mutire, mutare, Latin.] To grumble;
to murmur.

What would you ask me, that I would deny,
Or stand so *mutt'ring* on?
How! what does his cashier'd worship *mutt'ring*? *Shakef.*
Sky low'd, and *mutt'ring* thunder some sad drops
Wept, at completing of the mortal sin
Original! *Milton's Par. Lost, l. ix.*
They may freely trespass, and do as they please; no man
dare accuse them, no, not so much as *mutt'ring* against them.
Burton on Melancholy.

Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,
Are rous'd; and clatt'ring sticks cry, play, play;
Mean time your filthy foreigner will stare,
And *mutt'ring* to himself, ha, gens barbare!
And it is well he *mutters*, well for him;
Our butchers else would tear him limb from limb. *Dryden.*
When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut out, it could
not forbear *mutt'ring*. *Addison's Spectator.*

To **MUTTER.** *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to
grumble forth.

Amongst the soldiers this is *mutt'ered*,
That here you maintain fev'ral factions. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*

A kind of men, so loose of soul,
That in their sleep will *mutt'ring* their affairs. *Shakef. Othello.*

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *mutt'ered* per-
versefens. *Jf. lix. 2.*

A hateful prattling tongue,
That blows up jealousies, and heightens fears,
By *mutt'ring* poisonous whispers in mens ears. *Craeb.*

MUTTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obscure ut-
terance.

Without his rod revers'd,
And backward *mutt'ring* of dissembling power, *Milton.*
We cannot free the lady.

MUTTERER. *n. f.* [from *mutt'ring*.] Grumbler; murmurer.

MUTTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *mutt'ring*.] With a low voice;
without distinct articulation.

MUTTON. *n. f.* [mutton, French.] A move of sedition;
the flesh of sheep dressed for food.

1. The flesh of sheep dressed for food.
The fat of roasted *mutton* or beef, falling on the birds, will
baste them. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

2. A sheep: now only in ludicrous language.
Here's too small a pasture for such store of *muttons*. *Shak.*
The flesh of *muttons* is better tasted where the sheep feed
upon wild thyme and wholesome herbs. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Within a few days were brought out of the country two
thousand *muttons*. *Hayward's Edw. VI.*

MUTTONIST.

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thousand *muttons*. *Hayward's Edw. VI.*

MUTTONIST.

MYO

MUTTONIST. *n. f.* [mutton and *ist*.] A hand large and
red.

Will he who saw the soldiers *muttonist*,
And saw thee maul'd appear within the list
To witness truth. *Dryden's Juvenal, sat. 16.*

MUTUAL. *adj.* [mutuel, French; *mutuus*, Lat.] Recipro-
cal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,
If they perchance but hear a trumpet found,
You shall perceive them make a *mutual* stand,
By the sweet power of musick. *Shakef. Merch. of Venice.*

What should most excite a *mutual* flame,
Your rural cares and pleasures are the same. *Pope.*

MUTUALLY. *adv.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return.
He never bore

Like labour with the rest; where th' other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel,
And *mutually* participate. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who *mutually* hath answer'd my affection. *Shakespeare.*

The tongue and pen *mutually* assist one another, writing
what we speak, and speaking what we write. *Holder.*

Pellucid substances act upon the rays of light at a distance,
in refracting, reflecting and inflecting them, and the rays *mutu-
ally* agitate the parts of those substances at a distance for
heating them. *Newton's Opticks.*

They *mutually* teach, and are taught, that lesson of vain
confidence and security. *Aterbury's Sermons.*

May I the sacred pleasures know
Of strictest amity, nor ever want
A friend with whom I *mutually* may share
Gladness and anguish. *Philips.*

MUTUALITY. *n. f.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocation.
Villanous thoughts, Roderigo when these *mutualities* to
marshall the way, hard at hand comes the incorporate con-
clusion. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

MUZZLE. *n. f.* [museau, French.]
1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt.
But ever and anon turning her *muzzle* toward me, she
threw such a prospect upon me, as might well have given a
surfeit to any weak lover's stomach. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity
with which it leaves the *muzzle* of the cannon, would re-
quire twenty-five years to pass from us to the sun. *Cheyne.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire
with the tongs; if the tongs be not at hand, use the *muzzle*
of the bellows. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

2. A fastening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.
The fifth Harry from curbed licence plucks
The *muzzle* of refract; and the wild dog
Shall flesh his tooth on ev'ry innocent. *Shakef. Henry IV.*

And tall as flags, rank loose, and cours'd around his chair;
With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*

To **MUZZLE.** *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.
The bear *muzzles*, and smells to him, puts his nose to his
mouth and to his ears, and at last leaves him. *L'Estrange.*

To **MUZZLE.** *v. a.*
1. To bind the mouth.
This butcher's cur is venom mouth'd, and I
Have not the pow'r to *muzzle* him; therefore best
Not wake him in his slumber. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*

My dagger *muzzled*,
Left it should bite its master, and so prove,
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

The bear, the boar, and every savage name,
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,
Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blissful bow'r,
And *muzzled* though they seem, the mutes devour. *Dryden.*

Through the town with slow and solemn air,
Led by the nostril, walks the *muzzled* bear. *Gay's Past.*

2. To fondle with the mouth close. A low word.
The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child.
L'Estrange's Fables.

My pronoun possessive. [See *MINE*.] Belonging to me. *My*
is used before a substantive, and *mine* anciently and properly
before a vowel. *My* is now commonly used indifferently be-
fore both. *My* is used when the substantive follows, and
mine when it goes before: as, *this is my book; this book is*
mine.

Her feet she in my neck doth place.
I conclude my reply with the words of a Christian poet.

If my soul had free election
To dispose of her affection.
I shall present my reader with a journal. *Waller.*

MYNCHEN. *n. f.* [mynchen, Saxon.] A nun. *Addison.*

MYOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [μυεγραφία.] A description of the mus-
cles.

MYOLOGY. *n. f.* [myologie, French.] The description and doc-
trine of the muscles.

To instance in all the particulars, were to write a whole
system of *myology*. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

MYOPY. *n. f.* Shortness of sight.

MYRIAD. *n. f.* [μύριας.]
1. The number of ten thousand.
2. Proverbially any great number.

Assemble thou,
Of all those *myriads*, which we lead, the chief. *Milton.*

Are there legions of devils who are continually designing
and working our ruin? there are also *myriads* of good angels
who are more cheerful and officious to do us good. *Tillotson.*

Safe sits the goddess in her dark retreat;
Around her, *myriads* of ideas wait,
And endless shapes. *Prior.*

MYRMIDON. *n. f.* [μυρμιδών.] Any rude ruffian; so named
from the soldiers of Achilles.

The mass of the people will not endure to be governed by
Clodius and Curio, at the head of their *myrmidons*, though
these be ever so numerous, and composed of their own repre-
sentatives. *Swift.*

MYROBALAN. *n. f.* [myrobalanus, Latin.] A fruit.
The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five
kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel,
having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste:
they are the production of five different trees growing in the
East Indies, where they are eaten preserved: they serve also
for making and for dressing leather: they have been long in
great esteem for their quality of opening the bowels in a
gentle manner, and afterwards strengthening them by their
astringency; but the present practice rejects them all. *Hill.*

The *myrobalan* hath parts of contrary natures; for it is
sweet, and yet astringent. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 644.*

MYROPOLIST. *n. f.* [μύρον and πωλίστα.] One who sells un-
gu